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arching roof; by the way, having necessarily been formed by petrification, drop upon drop, it is astounding to think of the incalculable number of years consumed in the process. And this is the regal fairy hall; and the peasants say, that when the myriad crystalizations that hang about, are, on a gala evening, illuminated, and when the for-ever falling droplets sparkle in the fairy light, the scene becomes too dazzling for mortal vision.

"The other passage winds an equal distance, and leads to the subterranean rill that bubbles, as before mentioned, over scraps of human bones; and over some entire ones, too; we having, when led to the cavern for scenic illustration of the facts of this history, adventurously plunged our hand into the clear water, and taken therefrom a tibia of unusual length; and, indeed, the fact that such human relics are there to be seen, almost a quarter of a mile from the light of the earth, must, if we reject the peasant's fine superstition, show us the misery of some former time of civil conflict, that could compel any wretched fugitive to seek, in the recesses and horrors of such a place, just as much pause as might serve him to starve, die, and rot."

The above description is from that powerful work of fiction, "Crohoore of the bill-hook." P.

WITCHCRAFT IN KILKENNY.

In our next number we intend giving something of the history of Kilkenny; but at present we will just present a short account of the witch-burning business that took place there about the year 1325. The people of Kilkenny need not be ashamed of it; for scarcely more than a century has gone by since the Scotch had a witch burning business of their own; and even in many parts of England the people still dread the effects of the *evil eye*, and the mutterings of an old hag. What we are going to relate occurred in the reign of Edward the Second, about five hundred years ago.

The Lady Alice Kelter was summoned (in or about 1325) before the Bishop to answer to the charge of practising magic, sorcery, and witchcraft. She and her accomplices Petronilla and Basilia, were accused of holding nightly conferences with an imp or evil spirit called Robin Artisson, to whom, in order to make the infernal thing obedient to all their commands, they sacrificed nine red cocks in the middle of the high-way, and offered up the eyes of nine peacocks. The lady Alice, by means of this imp and his associates, caused, every night, the streets of Kilkenny to be swept between the hour of complin prayer and day break. And for what did she do this? To sweeten the town, and make it agreeable? No such thing. Witches are not so benevolently inclined. But it was for the good of her greedy son that she did it, one William Utlaw, a great land pirate, an *avarus Agricola*, a fellow who monopolized all the town parks, and grasped at great possessions. So the cunning mother had all the filth of the city raked to her son's door, to help him to manure his meadows, and such of the inhabitants as ventured to go out at night, heard unearthly brooms plying over the causeway, and fearful looking scavengers were at their dirty work scouring away to a slow chorus chanted as follows:

"To the house of William my son

"Hie all the wealth of Kilkenny town!"

But this was not all. The Lady Alice beat even Captain Freney the robber and all his Kellymount gang in riding amid the darkness of night. No sooner were the nine peacock's eyes thrown into the fire, than up rose Robin the imp, and presented his potent mistress with a pot of ointment with which she oiled her broomstick; and then mounting as gay as Meg Merrilees the Scotch hag, and having along with her, Petronilla and Basilia, her dear friends, she performed a night's journey in a minute, and used to hold a *Sabbat* with other enchanters on the *Devil's Bit* in the county of Tipperary!

This business made a great noise at the time. The Lady Alice Kelter, having powerful friends, escaped to foreign parts; her accomplice, Petronilla, was burned at the cross of Kilkenny. William Utlaw suffered a long imprisonment. On searching the Lady Alice's closet, (as Holingshed relates,) they found a sacramental wafer, having Satan's name stamped thereon, and a pipe of ointment with which she greased her staff, when she would amble and gallop through thick and thin, through fair weather and foul, as she listed!

There are few writers, male or female, to whom we think Ireland owes a greater debt of gratitude than to Miss Charlotte Brooke, a lady whose patriotism led her to translate some of our most beautiful poetical remains, and whose talents enabled her to do them ample justice. For our own part, we regard her memory with the most affectionate reverence, and feel an anxious desire to see her genius more fully appreciated.

This distinguished lady belonged to a family in which *mind* has been, and still continues to be hereditary. She was the daughter of the celebrated Henry Brooke, the author of *Gustavus Vasa*—the *Fool of Quality*, and other valuable works; and she was the cousin of our worthy friend, W. H. Brooke, the artist, whose admirable designs on wood and copper are familiar to many of our readers, and who, we trust, will long continue to exercise his talents to the honour of his country and name. From her father she had the advantage of a careful and liberal education, but it is perhaps to the discernment and encouragement of judicious friends that we are chiefly indebted for the works that have attached such lasting honor to her name, for she was by nature timid and retiring, and would not without force have "suffered herself to be admired." To gratify her friend Joseph Cooper Walker, she made translations of a song and monody by Carolan, to be inserted in that gentleman's interesting *Historic Memoirs of the Irish Bards*—and to those translations was prefixed the following preface, which gives us a true insight into the native modesty of her character.

"For the benefit of the English reader, I shall here give an elegant paraphrase of this monody by a young lady, whose name I am enjoined to conceal; with the modesty ever attendant on true merit, and with the sweet timidity natural to her sex, she shrinks from the public eye."

These were her first published efforts—and the applause which they received, the encouragement of her friends, and her own desire to be useful, concurring to overcome her natural bashfulness, she undertook in the year 1787, to translate a selection of the works of our Irish bards, and in the following year gave the world her inimitable *Reliques of Irish Poetry*. This work obtained for her the applause of all the critics in the periodical reviews of the time, one of whom, in the *Monthly Review* for January, 1793, well observes that she was "so perfectly in possession of the language of poetry, that her version has rendered the whole work interesting to English readers."

In the year 1791, she again came before the public in a work evincing her zealous anxiety to contribute to the diffusion of knowledge and virtue—*The School for Christians, in Dialogues, for the Use of Children*. In the preface to this little work, she informs us, that "her only object in this publication, is the happiness of seeing it become useful to her species, and the pleasure of bestowing the profits of the book, on the enlargement of a little plan she has formed for the charitable education of children whose parents are too poor to afford them the means of instruction."

This was followed by a work of pious veneration to the memory of her father; an edition of all his works, to which she prefixed an elegant little memoir of his life:—and this was the last of her literary labours. On the 29th of March, 1793, she fell a victim to malignant fever, at Cottage near Longford. If the demon of political turmoil be ever banished from our distracted country, and domestic peace take up her abode amongst us, the memory of Charlotte Brooke will be duly honored!

To do justice to the character of this superior woman would require more space than the limits of our little Journal would permit; but there is one feature in it so pure and touching that we must not let it pass without notice—it was her filial piety, the extent of which will be best understood from the following passage in one of her own letters. It is addressed to a female friend on the subject of the completion of the edition of her father's works, a task which subjected her to many mortifications, from the dishonesty and brutality of her printer:—"I suppose I shall lose considerably, besides the far greater vexation of having the work ill done, which is so very dearly paid for. The paper is badly matched; the subscribers complain, and

those who do not understand the business will, to be sure, lay the blame upon me. But I have this consolation, that the fame of my father is justified. The work is not the less perfect in itself, for the defect of the paper; and it will descend to posterity in a state not unworthy of its author. Any censure that may fall upon me, when compared with this consideration, is not worth a thought. I have ever lived but for my father, and I shall not now divide my little rivulet from the parent stream. Oh, may we never be divided!—may we roll together to that sea “from whence we never have return!” In life, my soul is his;—in death I trust it shall join him!—You say I know not what it is to have the heart exclusively centered in one object—you forgot my father when you said so. I am indeed incapable of any other love—my heart was intended for that alone, and nature has not nor never will have room for any other one. I see none on earth who resembled him, and therefore heaven alone can become his rival in my breast.”

As a specimen of her poetical powers we should give her translation of Fitzgerald's “Ode to his Ship,” if our present space permitted, but we must reserve it for a future number, and in the mean time we present our readers with one or two examples of a lighter kind. The following verses are from one of the songs of Edmond O'Ryan, commonly called “Edmond of the Hills.” We should premise that this beautiful song—the original melody of which breathes the very soul of music, was the composition of one of the unfortunate gentlemen who attached themselves to the fortunes of the last king of the Stuarts, and who having had his property confiscated after the battle of the Boyne, was obliged at last for existence to become the chief of a band of those hunted freebooters termed Raparees. It is addressed to his mistress, who appears to have forsaken him on the loss of his fortune: we may well commiserate the fate of one who could compose such music, and such verses, and who, at the same time was the victim of such accumulated misfortunes.

Ah! what woes are mine to bear,
Life's fair morn with clouds o'ercasting!
Doom'd the victim of despair!
Youth's gay bloom, pale sorrow blasting!
Sud the bird that sing's alone,
Flies to wilds, unseen to languish,
Pours, unheard, the ceaseless moan,
And wastes on desert air its anguish!
Mine, O hapless bird! thy fate—
The plunder'd nest,—the lonely sorrow!—
The lost—lov'd—harmonious mate!—
The wailing night,—the cheerless morrow!
O thou dear hoard of treasured love!
Though these fond arms should ne'er possess thee,
Still—still my heart its faith shall prove,
And its last sighs shall breathe to bless thee!

The second stanza of the following song is of extreme beauty.

As the sweet blackberry's modest bloom
Fair flowering, greets the sight;
Or strawberries, in their rich perfume,
Fragrance and bloom unite:
So this fair plant of tender youth,
In outward charms can vie,
And, from within, the soul of truth
Soft beaming fills her eye.
Pulse of my heart!—dear source of care,
Stol'n sighs, and love-breath'd vows!
Sweeter than when through scented air,
Gay bloom the apple boughs!
With thee no days can winter seem,
Nor frost, nor blast can chill;
Thou the soft breeze, the cheering beam
That keeps it summer still!

Miss Brooke—who, we should have observed, cultivated with great success, the arts of painting and music, and was a passionate lover of the melodies of her country—remarks that “the air of these stanzas is exquisitely charming. But the beauties of the music of this country are, at present, almost as little known as those of its poetry. And yet

there is no other music in the world so calculated to make its way directly to the heart: it is the voice of Nature and Sentiment, and every fibre of the feeling breast is in unison with it.” P.

ANCIENT IRISH LITERATURE.

It is our intention henceforth to supply our readers occasionally with translated extracts from our ancient annals, poems, and other unpublished remains, and thus to open new and unexplored sources of entertainment and information; in which particular we hope to take the lead of all our penny cotemporaries who rarely, if ever, supply any but selected published matter. As an earnest of this determination we subjoin an extract from the second volume of the Annals of the Four Masters, translated from the original MS. in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. It is an account of the several chiefs or nobles of Ireland who attended the great parliament held in Dublin, in the year 1585. This document cannot fail of interesting our readers generally, for its historical importance, but to many of them it will have a deeper interest for the light it throws on the ancient rank of their ancestors. We shall append a few notes, to point out the present acknowledged representatives of those families, or their extinction as far as our information extends.

ANNO CHRISTI, 1585.

A general summons to meet in Parliament was issued this year to the people of Ireland, enjoining their chiefs and nobles to assemble without fail in Dublin in the following May; for at that time most of the principal men of Ireland were obedient to the government, wherefore they generally came to Dublin as ordered.

Thither came the chiefs and nobles of Tirconnell and Tirone; viz. O'NEILL,^a Turlogh Luineach, son of Niall Conallach, son of Art, son of Conn, son of Henry, son of Eogan (Owen or Eugene); and Aodh (Hugh) son of Fearduircha, son of Conn Bacagh, son of Henry, son of Eogan, i.e. the young Baron O'Neill, who at that Parliament got the title of Earl; and O'DONELL,^b Aodh Roe, son of Magnus, (Mannus) son of Aadh Duff, son of Aodh Roe, son of Niall Garbh; MAGUIRE,^c Cuconacht, son of Cuconacht, son of Brian, son of Philip, son of Thomas. O'DOHERTY,^d Shane Oge, son of Shane, (John) son of Felim, son of Conor Carrach; O'BOYLE,^e Turlogh, son of Niall, son of Turlogh Oge, son of Turlogh Mor; and O'GALLAGHER,^f Owen son of Tuathal, (pronounced Thoohal, son of John, son of Rory, son of Aodh.

To this convention came also MAC MAHON,^g viz. Ross, son of Art, son of Brian *na moch eirghe* (of the early rising) son of Redmond, son of Glasney; O'CAHANE,^h Rory, son of Magnus, son of Donagh *an eirigh* (the generous) son of John, son of Aibhne (Aivne); CONN, son of Niall Oge, son of Niall, son of Conn, son of Aodh Buoy (yellow) of the O'Neills descended from Aodh Buoy (i.e. the O'Neills of Clanna-boy);ⁱ and MAC AONGUSA, or MAGENNIS,^k Aodh, son of Donall Oge, son of Donall Gearr (the short.)

To this assembly also went the chiefs of the *Garbh-trian* (rough district) of Connaught, viz. O'RUARIE,^l Brian son of Eogan;—O'REILLY,^m Shane Roe, son of Aodh Conallach, son of Maolmordha, son of John, son of Cathal; and his uncle Edmond, son of Maolmordha, both of whom were in contention with each other for the Lordship of their Country; and the O'FERRALLSⁿ all together, viz. O'Ferrall

^a This elder or Dungannon branch of the O'Neills is now extinct.

^b Represented now by Hugh O'Donnal, Esq. of Gray-field, in the county of Leitrim.

^c This family, the ancient Lords of Fermanagh, is represented by Cuconacht or Constantine Maguire, Esq. of Tempo.

^{d, e, f} Of the present representatives of these families we have no accurate information.

^g The worthy Sir William Mac Mahon is, we believe, the chief of this noble family.

^h Extinct or unknown.

ⁱ The Earl O'Neill.

^k Captain Magennis, nephew of Lord Enniskillen.

^l Reduced and unknown.

^m Myles (or Maolmordha) John O'Reilly, Esq. of the Henth-house, Queen's County, is the acknowledged chief of the name in Ireland—but an elder branch is said to exist in France.

ⁿ These branches of the ancient lords of the county of Longford, &c. are represented by Counsellor O'Ferrall, K.C. and the member for Kildare, who is also Chief of the O'Moore's ancient Lords of Leix in the Queen's County, &c.